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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR new Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, has given the country a taste of his quality in his answer to a letter from a Texan bank. The bank was asked to become a depository for Cuban sympathizers, and its managers wrote to the State Department to ascertain whether they would subject themselves to any legal penalties by doing so. To this Mr. Olney replied that only a

court could decide that question, but that the moral duty of the bank to refuse such a deposit was beyond question. The answer was a double absurdity. The first half of it showed how much familiarity with the law Mr. Olney possesses. The rules of international law, while binding on a nation collectively, are obligatory on their citizens or subjects only in so far as they have been incorporated into the municipal law. The Lairds were not liable to pay damages for building the Alabama, although England was for allowing them to do so. As there is nothing in our statute-book to make a bank responsible for receiving such a deposit, it needs no court to decide the question.

But even if the law did forbid the act, it would still be far from clear that the moral duty of the bank was to refuse it. Even if the bankers had no sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, they still might think it their duty to offer them every facility to prevent their money from being stolen. We presume the police of this Texan town would do so much, whatever their opinions on Cuban affairs. And if they actually did sympathize with the effort to detach Cuba from a European country which has misgoverned her upon a system, and to establish a republic in place of a dynastic government, it might be their "moral duty" to accept the deposit and take any legal consequences which might follow. Mr. Olney is not a success as an exponent of either law or morals.

THE Sub-Treasury in New York calls attention to the fact that this year makes the semi-centenary of its establishment. The same is true, of course, of the Sub-Treasuries of our other cities. We suppose there will be some effort to have a celebration of the fact, but we hope it will be done very quietly. We should not care to have the attention of European financiers and economists called to the fact that for half a century the American people have endured such a stupid fiscal arrangement as our independent Sub-Treasuries, into which we gather the public revenues, thus diverting at irregular intervals large blocks of money from the general use, and keeping them thus isolated until the chance comes to pay them out. They are the last and worst monument of the bad finance of the Jacksonian era, for though they were established finally under President Polk, they grew out of the fiscal bungling of the Tennessee President.

To do the country justice all the Northern States, and all the great cities have abandoned this folly of maintaining a separate treasury system. They keep their money in their banks, as the governments of Europe do. The Southern States still cherish the Jacksonian method.

It is surprising that the Republican party never took any steps to bring the nation's fiscal system into harmony with that of the Republican States and cities. On the contrary, when Secretary Fairchild took steps to abate the nuisance by intrusting the national surplus to the banks, the Republican newspapers furnished up all the Jacksonian arguments against this policy. Yet Stephen Colwell, Henry C. Carey and, indeed, all the Republican economists of note, have denounced the system and exposed its folly.

THE organs of gold and free trade are very anxious to show that we are having quite a prosperous time under the Wilson-Gorman tariff and the gold standard. They point to a rise in the prices of wheat and cotton, but abstain from comparing these with the prices before 1873. They remind us that we hear of increase of wages by advances of 5, 10 or even 15 per cent., but they do not tell us how the advanced wages compare with those of 1892 and the years proceeding. It is noteworthy that they are not able to point to any extension of industry by the building of new establishments or the enlargement of old ones. One new cotton factory in North Adams, Mass., is the only instance which has come to our notice, and the free-trade gold papers should remember that Manchester cheap-and-nasties, being heavily loaded with plaster of Paris and similar trash, never could sell in competition with our sheetings. There is not a single factory in Great Britain which makes honest cotton goods, and our sheetings sell in Manchester itself to housekeepers who know what real cheapness is, as our saws, scissors and axes sell in Sheffield and Birmingham.

On the other hand, we hear not a word of the great export of our manufactures to which we were to attain through free raw materials. The wool-growing industry of America has been prostrated, but free wool has not caused any increased export of woollens any more than free cotton led to a great export of our cottons. On the contrary, our importations of foreign woollens have heavily increased without any corresponding benefit to the Treasury. Low prices mean still lower duties under the *ad valorem* method which characterizes our present tariff, as well as every other tariff drafted for us by free traders.

Secretary Morton, indeed, who first avowed the adhesion of this administration to the single gold standard, warns the New York importers that a resumption of silver coinage would involve the highest protection to our industries. He argues that if our money fell to half its present value through the introduction of silver, the English pound would be worth twice as many dollars as now, and the duties on an invoice would be doubled accordingly. This is worth quoting as a specimen of the economic science of the champions of the gold standard. But how would the importers suffer if the double duties were to be paid in a coinage worth half its present value! Would they not be paying exactly what they are now paying on the Secretary's own proposition? It is not for this reason that protectionists naturally are bimetalists. It is because they hold that "a fair price for a thing is better than a low price," and because their own principles commit them to the belief that the property of the country is identified with that of its producers, rather than that of its traders and money-lenders.

THE convention of the Republican clubs at Cleveland was viewed with some apprehension by the friends of independent bimetalism. As the convention consists practically of all who choose to come, it was easy for the moneyed interest to secure a preponderance of Eastern delegates, while the West has not the money to spare for such a purpose. Yet the advocates of fair play for silver were vigorously represented, if not so numerous as the party's make-up would have required to secure proportional attendance. They even made a fight to secure a declaration in favor of silver, which should go beyond that of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. This, however, was defeated, and perhaps the defeat is not to be regretted. The cautious element succeeded in preventing any declaration, on the ground that it was not the business of the clubs to anticipate and control the utterances of the regular conventions of the party. This is a sound view of the situation. In fact, such clubs are a standing menace to the independent initiative of the party, unless they lay upon themselves just such a restraint as this.

On the other hand, much was gained by the convention. It brought home to the active workers of the party the fact that the

Western people are terribly in earnest on this subject, and prepared them to hear what are the reasons for this degree of feeling. And in the Republican party, much more than in the Democratic, the workers also think. When the time comes for the choice of delegates to the National Convention the effect will be seen. The selection will be made in full view of the danger to the very existence of the party, which the silver problem threatens.

It was noteworthy that the Southern Republicans were the loudest shouters for gold and for "sound money." The number of these gentlemen, who are Republicans for revenue only, rather deducts from the weight of their opinion. That they shout for gold means no more than that they calculate that the next President will be the nominee of the single standard people, and that they find much satisfaction in antagonizing the Democratic majorities in their own States on this issue.

AT the meeting of the Union League of this city held last Monday a resolution was adopted placing the club on record as in opposition to the use of silver as money, and practically endorsing the financial policy of the Cleveland administration. The methods used by the members of the club who were bent on putting through the resolution were characteristically those of the gold-monometallists. The proceedings were manifestly cut-and-dried and the arguments of the speakers were surprisingly superficial, teeming with misstatements and illogical.

Mr. C. Stuart Patterson presented the resolution with an address replete with exaggeration, to say the least. His statement that the available supply of silver that could be dumped on our markets exceeds by nine times the total amount of silver that we have ever been able to circulate can only be excused on the ground of ignorance. Such an amount of silver as Mr. Patterson speaks of exceeds the total silver coinage of the world by some \$500,000,000. Also his statement that the country at the present time has a greater circulation than at any other time is most questionable. If he means per capita circulation his statement is false and shows a lack of study. If he means the volume of circulation without regard to population his statement is not only unfair but calculated to mislead. Finally, his reference to an "honest dollar," and by inference of the dishonesty of all those opposed to the appreciated gold dollar, is not the most approved method of argument. The same objection can be justly made to Mr. Warwick's rhetorical reference to bimetalists as dishonest and on a plane with counterfeiters.

Mr. Potter's address was sophomorical in the extreme and apparently built on the assumptions of the gold newspapers. But Mr. Potter is to be congratulated on accepting the logical conclusion of his argument, a conclusion that Mr. Patterson ignores, in declaring flat-footedly "for our present unrivaled standard of value, gold"—unrivaled, as Mr. Potter later states, because it is the money that "will secure in exchange the greatest amount of goods not only here, but the world over." Therefore, the further gold appreciates the more satisfactory it becomes as a standard of value. This is logical and we only wish all the gold-monometallists had the courage to take the same position as that taken by Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter was, however, not justified in speaking of appreciating gold as a standard of value, for a standard must be fixed and permanent, and gold lacks this qualification.

Mr. Warwick closed the discussion, if we can dignify it by the name, by a display of firework oratory which lacked, as usual, the first requisite of an argument. He brazenly declared the subject to be simply a question of honesty, and, therefore, not debatable, but he inadvertently admitted that gold was not a stable measure of value when he stated the "standard of values is fixed by commerce and by the laws of supply and demand." Here is an admission that the price of gold is subject to supply and demand, and as the demand for gold has been doubled by the demonetization of silver the price has been doubled. This is an admission of the contention of the bimetalists.



A FRESH interest has been imported to Pennsylvania politics by the formation of a strong combination against the rule of Senator Quay. Governor Hastings has placed himself at the head of the movement by announcing himself a candidate for the temporary chairmanship of the coming convention, and by his support of Mr. Gilkeson's claim to the chairmanship of the State Committee. Both these places Mr. Quay had given away, the latter to himself. As the Governor is strongly supported by the actual leaders of the party in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and by his friends in Centre County, the revolt has broken out in both ends of the State and in the middle at the same time. That it will prevail is more to be wished than hoped for. There is need of a stronger and a more resolute man than Governor Hastings to take the lead in such a struggle.

It is curious enough that the strength of Mr. Quay lies in those rural districts, which we are told to regard as the refuges of public virtue, while the opposition comes from the great cities. But this, in truth, corresponds to the general level of social morals. It is the cities which are the focuses of good influences in nearly every respect. Men are better, not worse, for close association. There is no equal population of Pennsylvania which would stand a comparison with Philadelphia in this respect.

MR. RUSSELL SAGE has not had much popular sympathy in his resistance to the demands of Mr. Laidlaw for compensation for injuries received through the explosion of a bomb in Mr. Sage's office. Mr. Laidlaw declares that Mr. Sage used him as a shield or screen to protect himself, with the result that he was crippled beyond cure. Mr. Sage gives an entirely different account of what occurred in that office, and as nobody else can testify, it becomes a clear issue of veracity between the two men. It might be said that even if Mr. Sage was right, yet he owes something to the man who was thus crippled. But if Mr. Sage was right, the claim is based upon a personal aspersion of his own character, and his resistance to it is therefore intelligible. To have paid the money asked would have been an admission of what Mr. Sage denies, and what he ought to feel more keenly than any loss of money. That he is fully persuaded of his own case appears from the obstinacy and the disregard of expense with which he has resisted the claim in trial after trial.

In this last trial the jury chose to believe Mr. Laidlaw rather than Mr. Sage, while a previous jury had done the opposite. In part at least this must be traced to the forensic skill with which Mr. Joseph H. Choate pressed the case for Mr. Laidlaw, and awakened sympathy for the clerk in opposition to the millionaire. Indeed, the manner of Mr. Choate's procedure was open to grave objection, as not calculated to leave the issue to an unprejudiced jury. His cross-examination of Mr. Sage was brilliant in the extreme; but when a lawyer forbids a witness to lift his hand to make a gesture, it raises the question whether stingy millionaires have any rights which other men are bound to respect.

As we have said elsewhere, the chances of international bimetallism are materially improved by the accession of the Tories to power in the United Kingdom. Something, however, depends on the relative strength of the Liberal-Unionists in the Parliament about to be elected. In the present disposition of the younger Tories towards Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, they are not likely to concede them more seats than their votes are needed to carry. It is, therefore, quite possible that the control of the House of Commons will be independent of their vote. At any rate, the new Ministry will not be embarrassed by having a monometallist like Mr. Goschen as its First Lord of the Treasury. That place goes to Mr. Balfour.

As we suspected, the London newsmongers made the most of the South German opposition to the calling of an international conference on silver. As the dispatches read, the unfriends of silver seemed to have cast the majority vote. They actually stood

16 to 42, and represent nobody but the three South German States and the three free cities. Not only Prussia, but its antagonists Hanover and Saxony are for the conference; and it is predicted that it will be called before the middle of October. Everything now depends upon the programme the German government will put forward. If it has the courage to propose a general return to bimetallism, it may solve our own difficulty, and secure us that result before Mr. Cleveland's veto is got out of the way.

THE opening of the Kiel Canal to commerce was a very grand affair, and the young Emperor kept himself to the front throughout the affair. He may be no statesman, and indeed there is no necessity that he should be so, but he performs the spectacular part of his duties very well. He did not make too many or too long speeches, although he can talk for two hours at a stretch, and he threw into those he did make a highly conciliatory tone, putting himself into contrast with Bismarck in this respect.

Our cruisers, of course, looked small in comparison with the big floating fortresses of the other powers, but they attracted very general attention, as having been newer to the professional spectators than the rest, and on their own merits. They were sufficient to show that our hand has not lost its cunning, and that the traditions of good shipbuilding have not been extinguished by our long neglect of our merchant marine.

THAT the canal itself is of great commercial importance, we see no reason to suppose. It is "neither far nor a bad road" round the Jutland Peninsula, on the way from the North Sea to the Baltic. The real reason for constructing it is the necessity for keeping up constant naval communication between the two halves of the German coast. Its only commercial effect will be to diminish the importance of Copenhagen and Goteberg, and to leave the Scandinavian countries more to themselves.

German trade will be no more benefited by the canal than by various other fine spun arrangements for promoting commerce. We are hearing all the time of the methods by which Germany is pushing her commerce; now it is by sending her young men abroad to acquire foreign languages; now by her wonderful commercial high schools, whose graduates must be walking encyclopædias; now by the excellence of her system of consular reports, which are not a bit better than our own, and it was from us that the practice was copied. But the calm fact remains that German commerce does not increase at anything like the rate shown by that of America, England and France. In the decade 1880-90 she was behind all three, and most behind us. Her growth was but one-seventh, while ours doubled without the aid of commercial high schools to crush the mental energies of our business class with masses of undigested information. Germany still retains what Jean Paul claimed for her, the Empire of the Air.

ANY close observer of the situation in Turkey must have expected a revolt in Macedonia as the first of any general disturbance of the Sultan's affairs. The province is not Greek but Slav in the preponderance of its population, and the liberation of the Slav provinces in the upper part of the peninsula has not made its people more content with the tyranny of the Turk. Not that the Turk himself is so much to blame in Macedonia. He is bound to be a tyrant by the requirements of a code which possesses a religious sanction hardly less binding than does the Koran itself. Even when the superiors in office would like to do justice and have mercy, the underlings insist in the unjust privileges and exemptions which the code attaches to the profession of Islam. Thus in a Macedonian town, a few years ago, a Christian while at work in his booth failed to rise and make an obeisance to a Turkish soldier who was passing, probably not having seen him. The soldier at once shot him through the heart, as, indeed, the Shariat gave him the right to do. The local magistrates refuse to accept the oath of a Christian against a Moslem, in spite of the

Sultan's pledges of equality before the law. When his proclamation of 1856 is quoted to them they calmly respond that "the Sultan eats melons"—that is, is a fool. It is this system which makes Moslem rule intolerable to any people of another faith, and especially so to Christians, who have a higher idea of natural rights and human equality than have those who adhere to the lower creeds. Macedonia wants to know why she should be left out when the powers undertake to guarantee better government for Armenia.

SOME of the Philadelphia newspapers are complaining of the removal of a school principal and several of her assistants on a report of their incompetence by Miss Wright, a very able member of the Superintendent's staff. The grievance is that the District Board gave these ladies no hearing before taking this action. Yet a few years ago a professor, declared highly competent for his work, was removed by the Trustees of the University, in the face of the protests both of his colleagues and of the students, and that without even giving him any reason for this action. His letters asking the reason remain to this day unanswered. We do not remember that any of the newspapers which complain of the removal of Miss McDede uttered any editorial complaint in that case.

The truth is that the action of the local Board of Directors is highly laudable. The school has been falling far behind in its work, and Miss McDede as its supervising principal was responsible for this as she made no complaint of her associates, and asked for no change until Miss Wright made her report. In spite of the effort of the Superintendent and his assistants, it has been found impossible to get rid of such teachers and principals, because the sectional boards stand in the way. It is creditable to the Third Ward Board that they have set the example of demanding efficiency.

#### THE UPSET IN ENGLAND.

THE overthrow of the Rosebery Ministry, in England, impresses us just as does the death of a person who has reached the bounds of human life. We expected it, and yet we are surprised. For months past it was evident that the Liberal party was losing heart. Its many defeats in by-elections indicated how steadily the tide of public feeling was setting against it, and at the same time these reduced its scanty majority below the point at which it could be depended upon. Yet with good management it seemed possible for it to hold together for a couple of months for purposes of political strategy. It still needed to make its own record on one side of several great questions, and to force the Tories and the Peers to make theirs on the other side. It needed to rally the temperance people, the workingmen, the Irish farmers, and the friends of Scotch disestablishment to its support by passing the laws it had promised them.

It is not insignificant that a petty question as to the supply of gunpowder on hand tripped the Liberals up. England has grown intensely sensitive as to the problem of national defense. The scare which followed the great successes of Germany, in 1870-71, has really not subsided, although the signs of it are less prominent. It is felt that "the blue streak" offers no immunity from foreign invasions, since the use of steam and steel in warships has put all countries on a footing of equality. National defense, it is said, is not to be made a party question unless some party is detected in neglecting it. When the opposition presented a large programme for outlay on fleet and fortifications, a few months ago, the Ministry promptly accepted it, and the subject was supposed to be closed. But when a chance question brought out the fact that the stock of gunpowder had run low, the House of Commons had a shock. A handful of Liberals were carried away by the spurt of indignation, and voted to reduce Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's salary by way of rebuke. And the Ministry went to pieces.

There was justice in the vote. It is just such neglects on the part of trusted officials which constitute her worst peril. Somehow she never has been able to free her administrative system of them. Pepys shows how common they were two hundred years ago. The Crimean war detected the utter inefficiency of the commissariat of the army, which cost thousands of lives through exposure and scurvy. The system seems to work with all the precision of a machine, but it always is breaking down at some point. It is now eighty years since England stood up to face in war a power of equal rank with herself. All the conditions of war have changed, and everything now depends on promptness and efficiency at every point. Sedan shows what is the result of the want of this, and nothing is more certain than that the English army and navy will be found wanting somewhere when the struggle comes. It was of this that the Secretary of State for war reminded them when the House turned upon him so angrily.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley thought Lord Rosebery might have held on, but he had lost heart too utterly for that. Where was the use of it, when his own party had withdrawn their support on so critical a vote—one which was a direct slap in the face to a leading member of the Ministry. After such a declaration of lack of confidence in a Cabinet as the agents for national defense, no self-respecting premier could continue in office. If the House had voted down the amendment to reduce his salary, the Secretary for war might have got out of the way. As it adopted it, not only he, but every man who voted in the majority lies under the censure of the House, and especially every occupant of the Treasury bench.

Lord Salisbury takes the reins of office, but of course not to govern with this House of Commons. The Unionists have been yearning for nothing so much as a dissolution. They know the tide is with them now, but cannot tell how it will be six months hence. So a general election must come at once, and the only question is the size of the Unionist majority. They talk of eighty clear in the House, but half that number is more likely. They have to count on a good deal of solid dislike on the part of voters of the lower classes. Hodge astonished them last time by his hostility. They thought the benign rule of squire and parson had made the rural vote theirs beyond question. So much of it went against them as to overbalance all they had gained in the towns.

What is in their favor is the general depression of all interests, especially the agricultural. They stand for the classes who are suffering, while the Liberals have been taking their cues from the classes who profit by this suffering—from the bankers, money-lenders and so forth, of the great cities. In financial matters, indeed, the two parties have changed roles. The Liberals preach conservatism, optimism and content, in the face of intolerable evils. The Tories are the party of movement, proposing remedial legislation. In this respect, at least, the change from Rosebery to Salisbury is not for the worse.

The change distinctly increases the chances of international bimetallicism. It transfers the English Treasury from the hands of the enemy of that policy, who brought to naught the Brussels Conference by sending thither a delegation of money-lenders, to the friends of silver. We shall hear no more lofty oracles on the wisdom of leaving the money system as it is from the leader of the House of Commons. In fact, Mr. Balfour succeeds Sir William Harcourt in that capacity, and his bimetallicism is avowed and aggressive.

This, however, does not promise peace within the party. The Liberal-Unionists are just like other Liberals in their support of the single gold standard. Even the *Spectator*, which seemed for a time to agree with Mr. Balfour, has gone back to the gold camp. Very much, therefore, depends on the relative strength of the two elements in the majority of the new House. The Liberal-Unionists were fewer in this Parliament than in its predecessor, relatively to the whole number of Unionists. If they continue



to decline, as amphibious or Mugwump parties generally do, Mr. Balfour will have a clear field, and silver will come by its own again in Europe as in America.

#### WHO LOSES BY FALLING PRICES?

THE gold cliques defend the policy of gold-monometallism from widely different and inconsistent grounds. They argue from different and assumed premises, as it suits their purposes. Instead of drawing conclusions from established premises, they make their premises to fit the desired conclusion. Basing their arguments on such adapted and fabricated assumptions, it is not surprising that their logic is as faulty as their assumptions are unwarranted and contradictory.

One school, denying that gold has appreciated, endeavors to show that prices have not materially fallen and that any slight fall has been due to improved methods of production or to overproduction. The other school, seeing that the palpable fall in prices makes it impossible to further blind the people by the false assertion that prices have not fallen, knowing full well that statistics conclusively prove that prices have fallen at least 40 per cent. since the demonetization of silver, and seeing the impossibility of making even a plausible case against this incontrovertible fact, even by the presentation of partial and, therefore, misleading and doctored figures, admit the great fall in prices caused by the appreciation of gold, but declare that such a fall in prices is beneficial. With the two principal schools of the advocates of gold-monometallism arguing from such different grounds it is not surprising that their followers are hopelessly mixed and that even the leading gold papers should argue from one position one day and the other the next.

The first school finds its champion in Professor Laughlin, of Chicago. The falsity of their position has been exposed again and again. To the second school belong most of the gold-monometallists of Great Britain, with Sir William Harcourt, the recent Chancellor of the Exchequer, at their head. This school ensconced in the home of the gold-monometallists, defending the last line of defense (having abandoned the palpably untenable position assumed by Professor Laughlin and others) and accepting the position that all other gold-monometallists must finally be forced to take, may be justly taken as the representative school.

The position of the English gold-monometallists is, in brief, this: they accept the appreciation of gold as a fact, causing in turn a fall of prices. They declare that this fall is advantageous, not otherwise—First, because the producing classes while, of course, selling at lower prices are compensated by buying at correspondingly cheaper prices. Second; because the wages of the wage-earning classes not having fallen as far as prices they can command more and more of the comforts and luxuries of life. And, third, because, although the burdens of debtors are increased, the income of the creditor classes is correspondingly increased, and, inasmuch as England is a creditor nation, it is to her advantage. In a word, the number of those who lose by falling prices is inconsiderable when compared to the number of those who gain. Therefore, the doctrine of the greatest good for the greatest number justifies a policy that changes all contracts and causes an artificial fall in prices.

This line of argument is, of course, not so acceptable to American gold-monometallists, for the United States is a debtor country and, therefore, a loser from the increased value of debts. Britain's gain is our loss. But as unpalatable as is this fact, it must in the end be accepted by the gold-monometallists.

The argument of the English gold-monometallists is based on the assumption that debtors are the only losers and that the creditor and wage-earning classes are greatly benefited by a fall in prices. In the first place, let it be remarked that the interests of debtors and wage-earners, of creditors and producers, are not

opposite, but identical. The policy that benefits one benefits all; the policy that hurts one hurts all. There is only one exception to the unity of interests of all mankind, namely, that class that lives off the fruits of others' labor—the leeches, the parasites of society. The existence of such a class is as unnecessary as it is unnatural.

All those who are engaged in the production of wealth—in a word, all those who labor to add to the utility of an object, to overcome the obstacles of nature and to increase the power of man to make use of the gratuitous and inexhaustible resources of nature—are the losers from a fall in prices. All society is a loser, for all the useful members of society save the professional classes are producers or directly aid production. Those who prey on society alone gain.

All those who increase the utility of an object or increase the power of man to make use of the gifts of nature are producers of wealth. The utility of an object may be increased in four ways: by adding to the quantity without changing the form, by changing the form, by preservation, or by changing the place and putting it within reach of the consumer. Thus we may divide the useful members of the community into four classes.

To the first class belong the producers of raw materials, the farmers and the miners; to the second the manufacturers; to the third those who add to the wealth of the community by preserving perishable goods, and to the fourth class all those who aid in the production of wealth by facilitating the exchange of the products of labor. To this class belong all those engaged in transportation who directly add to the value of the products of labor by bringing them to market as well as facilitating production by reducing the cost of this service, and all those merchants and commission merchants, exclusive of speculators, who are the agents in distribution. Those who devote their time to the distribution of the products of others can do this service cheaper than the producer could directly. Therefore they aid production.

All of these useful members of society must suffer from falling prices. The farmer, because the burden of taxes and interest charges is thereby increased; because the cost of production has not fallen proportionately with the fall in the price of his products; because he must sell at wholesale prices, which are the first to fall, and buy at retail prices, which are the last to fall, and because he is competing for the European markets with the farmers of the silver-using countries who work under the incentive of an automatic bounty. The manufacturer also suffers from an increased burden of taxes and fixed charges, and from constant depreciation of his stock. He loses because wages do not, cannot, fall as rapidly as the price of his products, and he suffers doubly from the impoverishment of his customers, the agricultural classes, and from the resulting increased competition. The transportation companies are ruined by the falling off in freight tonnage and charges, while interest charges remain the same, and the merchant loses not only from a falling off in business, but through the depreciation of his stock. Further, all lose together from the constant depreciation of property.

But, say the gold monometallists, the wage-earners gain. This is absurd. The wage-earners are the producers; the farm laborer is a producer no less than the farmer; the factory hands are producers no less than their employers. Falling prices drive employers to curtailment of production, and the loss is the wage-earners. It is true wages have not fallen as far as wholesale prices, but they have fallen further than retail prices, and a fall in wholesale prices cannot benefit the wage-earners. He must buy at retail, and his reduced income caused by a fall in wages and enforced idleness does not go as far as formerly. The wage-earner can answer this for himself.

Who then loses by falling prices? All those engaged in the production of wealth; all the useful members of society. Who gains? Those who live in idleness on the labor of others.

## REPUBLICANISM VS. QUAYISM.

REPUBLICANISM in Pennsylvania touched high-water mark in November last. The rising tide of public condemnation of the misguided ways of the party in power nowhere reached such force and effectiveness as in this great State. There was no possible excuse for misinterpretation of the verdict rendered at the polls. It was not intended as a vindication of any species of political bossism. It was not declared that throughout this Commonwealth men should bow down before a self-appointed, arrogant and tyrannical would-be master. It was not commanded that a new commission should be issued to anyone who had misused political power and prostituted official place. The people had spoken as never before, and the whole country distinctly understood that the greatest industrial State in the Union led the way in a movement the purpose of which was to restore good government and national prosperity. Instead of realizing the plain facts in the case and recognizing their own limitations, certain political leaders in Pennsylvania set about entrenching themselves and preparing to exercise an authority that had never been acknowledged by the popular will. Senator Quay seemed to think that it was incumbent upon him to take entire charge of the Republican organization, and to set up anew his offensive dictatorship.

There was strange forgetfulness on the part of this discredited politician, who acted as though his forbidding record was unsailable, and who assumed that his autocratic will should be a law unto the multitude. Mr. Quay had been tolerated—never indorsed. The perfection of machine politics, taking advantage of public indifference, had led to his securing a high public position; but he was not regarded either as a statesman or a leader worthy of confidence and support. There was generous forbearance, in the hope of better things in the future. There was no warfare on the part of the public, but even a superficial observer could clearly perceive that there would be no further submission to the autocratic rule which showed such contempt for popular rights. The issue was first met in Philadelphia, and the result was the greatest surprise in the public career of Mr. Quay. It was confidently hoped by some of the Senator's wisest friends that he would realize the true situation and take a new departure, in accordance with correct ideas. The record during the next few months showed this expectation to be without any basis whatever. Mr. Quay could do nothing to repair the disaster brought upon himself in this city, but a way was opened to him to assert his power and it was shamelessly utilized. The Legislature of Pennsylvania never before made such an exhibition of factional subservency. Legislation was enacted and measures in the public interest defeated, for the purpose of accomplishing political vengeance and building up the power of the machine for the future. Upon numerous occasions members of both houses reversed themselves, and in various ways showed how they were being used by a stronger hand. The great commercial interests of Philadelphia were sacrificed. The Republican party throughout the State was placed in a false position and humiliated before all men, and the Executive Department of the State government was assailed.

All this is Quayism, the legitimate outcome of the political leadership which should have been overthrown many years ago. The people have no right to be surprised, but they have much reason to be heartily ashamed. No other great State in the Union would quietly submit to such things, and the time has come when there must be, and certainly will be, a united and determined effort to break the power of an odious combination which is hostile in every essential respect to the public welfare. There is but one course open to self-respecting men who believe in Republican principles, decent politics, manly political methods, honest government and faithful compliance with the public will. Mr. Quay has needlessly invited a new demonstration of public sentiment and the response should be overwhelming. Pennsyl-

vania in the coming national contest should play a most conspicuous and a decisive part. For once it should not be the plaything of mercenary political traders. The interests of this great State demand that Quayism shall be repudiated and that Republicanism shall be triumphantly asserted. The battle has been precipitated, and whether it is concluded this year or not it must be fought to the end. There can be no doubt of the result if there is unity of action and courageous perseverance, preceded by efficient organization. The coming State Convention should be participated in by the best men to be found in each community. The line should be drawn and allegiance to the highest type of Republicanism demanded of every one seeking the responsibilities of a representative position. The State ticket, aside from the nominees for the new Superior Court, will be but of little importance, but the party organization should thoroughly represent the popular will. Quayism is not and never has been Republicanism, and it must not be permitted to masquerade under a false title. Every intelligent Pennsylvanian, believing in Republican principles, should promptly and firmly take his stand. This is a duty which cannot be evaded. It is an opportunity which must be fully improved.

## INCREASED ISSUES OF PAPER NO REMEDY.

WHEN our gold-monometallists can no longer deny that a reduction in the quantity of money will cause a fall in prices, and when they are driven to admit that the demonetization of silver has caused a contraction in the metallic money of the world, they take refuge in the assumption that the place of silver has been or can be taken by credit and paper money. They even go so far to propose as a remedy an increased issue of bank notes, such as proposed by the Baltimore conference of bankers held last autumn, although by so doing they give away their whole case.

An expansion of bank notes and credits would prove of no avail in checking the fall in prices, for the simple reason that such issues would not add to the volume of money. As long as our paper money is based on the narrow gold basis we cannot expand it without causing a corresponding contraction in the volume of gold, and, therefore, no increased issue of notes can cause a permanent rise in prices, for as paper entered into circulation gold would go out, and so expansion would result.

This is because the moment our currency became more abundant than the currency of other gold-using countries, prices would rise correspondingly, thus checking exports and increasing our imports. This would continue until we exported an amount of gold equal to the issue of paper money, thus restoring the equilibrium between the value of our currency and that of other gold-standard countries, when prices here would fall back again to the European level.

As a matter of fact, prices here are, and must continue to be, lower than in England and Germany, for we are burdened with a foreign gold debt estimated at \$5,000,000,000. On this we must pay interest together with the principal as it comes due, and this interest, etc., can only be met by keeping a great balance of trade in our favor. Otherwise our much depleted stock of gold would disappear at once. To keep the balance of trade in our favor we must sell our agricultural products at prices so low as to attract European buyers, and this results in the ruin of our farmers. Also we must discourage imports by keeping the prices of our manufactured goods at such a low level as not to induce imports, and this in the face of a reduced tariff ruins our manufacturers. Through years of prosperity the inevitable necessity of exporting gold and products in payment of interest was put off by straining our credit and inducing foreigners to invest their interest as it came due in this country. Thus we put off the inevitable day of reckoning by going deeper into the mire.

America is in a most unfortunate position. The gold basis is taxed to its utmost, and can barely support the top-heavy



weight of credit that is based upon it. Any increased issues will cause a sudden collapse.

Our only salvation lies in the restoration of silver to its place as money. By doubling the base and removing the burden from gold of supporting our silver as a token money, we can safely expand our credit and paper money. Then prices will rise and we will be able to meet the demand of our foreign debtors, who will then be more than willing to convert debts due them into the products of labor.

At the frightful cost of selling our farm products at less than cost and keeping our manufactured articles at ruinously low prices, we are endeavoring to maintain our stock of gold, but with little success. We have been forced to bolster it up by buying gold with our national credit. This costly makeshift should not again be resorted to, for at best it is only a postponement of the inevitable crash that must come if gold continues to appreciate.

By adhering to the gold standard we are courting disaster. The policy of gold-monometallism is driving us irresistibly to suspension of gold payments and an inconvertible paper basis. Let the gold-monometallists take warning!

#### WOMAN.

O WOMAN! striving for renown,  
Restless for place and power,  
Content to cast aside the crown  
Which is thy rightful dower.

O mother of the saints that were,  
Of heroes yet to be!  
What greater boon can time confer  
Than has been granted thee?

For in God's great economy  
This thing we must observe,  
This is Heaven's law for thee and me,  
"The chief are they who serve."

Seek pleasure, and it flies afar;  
Seek power, it falls away.  
Who do God's will most blessed are,  
They rule who best obey.

No striving in the market place,  
No rushing with the throng,  
"Not to the swift shall be the race,  
Nor victory to the strong."

Christ's rule is not of human ken,  
Of earthly gain or loss,  
But in the hearts of loyal men  
Who meekly bear His cross.

Thy kingdom, too, is not with noise,  
With tumult and acclaim,  
Thou com'st to bid the world rejoice,  
As Christ, the Master, came.

A power is thine beyond all thought,  
Or estimate of sense,  
And none by human wisdom taught  
Can weigh thine influence.

Thy rule knows neither bars nor bands,  
The ministry no bound,  
A spiritual touch of hands  
Reaching the whole world round.

C. J. G., in the *Pittsburgh Post*.

#### WOMAN'S WAYS.

THE girls employed in telephone offices in Germany are paid only 60 cents a day.

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A girl in Lancaster, Kentucky, died of fright in a dentist's chair a few days ago while preparing to have a tooth extracted.

\*\*\*

Give her time to say "yes," young man; don't push her or she may say the other thing. If you are worthy you will get there in time, if not too anxious.

\*\*\*

In Albania the men wear petticoats and the women wear trousers. The women do all the work and their husbands attend to the heavy standing around.

Miss Gertrude Airen, of North Dakota, is said to be one of the tallest women in the world; she is said to be 6 feet 1 inch high, but is so graceful and well-formed that her height is not particularly noticeable.

\*\*\*

The contented wife of a man who had seen better days was complimented upon her cheery good humor under the circumstances. "It's nothing," she said; "when I found that I couldn't have what I liked I learned to like what I could have."

\*\*\*

The first woman in America to demand naturalization papers was Mrs. Elizabeth Cryer, who showed a certificate dated at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, February 14, 1857. She is also believed to be the first woman to pre-empt government land in her own name. The Court records at Omaha and the Land Office records verify these statements.

\*\*\*

Miss Annie S. Peck, a scholarly young woman of Providence, R. I., is to make the attempt to ascend the Matterhorn this summer. She was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878. While studying in Athens in 1885 she ascended Hymettus and Pentelicus, and the experience was so fascinating that she has since been a warm advocate of mountain climbing as a healthful pastime. Miss Peck has been professor of Latin in Smith College, and has spoken on art and archaeology before the National Geographical Society, the American Geographical Society and many colleges, institutes and clubs. In 1888, during a trip to the Pacific Coast, she climbed to the top of Mount Shasta, a distance of 18,000 feet. The Matterhorn is a very difficult peak to climb. On July 14, 1865, Edward Whymper, the famous mountain-climber, after eight unsuccessful attempts, won the honor of first ascending it. He was accompanied by Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Douglas Robert Hadow and three guides, Michael Croz, Peter Taugwalder and Peter Taugwalder, Jr. In descending Hadow lost his nerve and his footing, and Hudson, Croz and Douglas, who were fastened to the same rope, were dragged with him. Whymper and the two other guides clung desperately to the rocks and safely withstood the shock of the tightening rope, but the rope broke, and Hudson, Hadow, Croz and Douglas fell 4,000 feet down the precipice and were dashed to pieces.

#### A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

DON'T send my boy where your girl can't go,  
And say, "There's no danger for boys, you know,  
Because they all have their wild oats to sow."  
There is no more excuse for my boy to be low  
Than your girl. Then please do not tell him so.

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,  
For a boy or a girl sin is sin, you know,  
And my baby boy's hands are as clean and white,  
And his heart is as pure as your girl's to-night.

\*\*\*

Let us teach the girl that her education is not thrown away if she should choose to settle quietly down after graduation to be the guide of a home circle. She may be a greater benefactor than one who becomes famous through scientific discovery. The study and practical care of the needs and comforts of a home and the education of children is the highest and grandest opportunity yet afforded to woman. The world may take care of itself, but the home cannot. Let the girl grow naturally, as we do the boy, and give her the benefit of the broadening influence of public spirit and responsibility. Let her have a share in all those widening circles of duty in the home, and then we shall see her reaching the highest type of womanhood, competent to meet any demands that may be made upon her.

\*\*\*

The *Northwestern Magazine* gives the following unique composition written by a twelve-year-old schoolgirl. Won't some of the fathers and mothers who read THE AMERICAN see if their little ones cannot make it still more puzzling? "A right suite little buoy, the son of a kernel, with a rough round his neck, flue up the road as quick as a deer. After a thyme he stopped at the house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raze his fare, pail face, and a feint mown of pane rose from his lips. The made who herd the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear her guessed would not weight; but when she saw the little won tiers stood in her eyes at the site. 'Ewe poor

dear. Why do you lye hear? Are yew dyeing?' 'Know,' he said, 'I am feint.' She boar him inn her arms, as she ought, to a room where he might be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untide his choler, rapped him up warmly, gave a suite draclum from a viol, till at last he went forth as hail as a young hoarse."

\*.\*

Large families in Japan are the exception, not the rule. The new-born child receives its name on the seventh day. When it is thirty days old it is gayly dressed, and carried by its mother to a temple, where she offers a piece of money. The baby is then taken round among relatives and friends to introduce it, and show off its pretty gayly-colored clothes, and to receive congratulations. When it is four months old a new part of its life begins. It is now clothed as an adult; a festival is observed on the eleventh day of the eleventh month, from which time only a few places on his head are shaved. When he arrives at the age of fifteen he becomes a man, changes his name, the fashion of his hair, and is thought old enough to marry. The Japanese maiden receives a good education when she can read and write the *hiragana*, the plain Japanese character, do a sum on the *soroban*, or abacus, and thoroughly learn the tasks and duties appropriate to her sex. She is taught to play the *samisen*, or guitar, and sometimes the *koto*, or harp, also to manage domestic affairs, and arrange flowers in vases. A girl's training is more for the use of her fingers and hands, such as handling threads, folding paper into shapes of animals and many animate and inanimate objects. Instead of our mode of playing the game of marbles, girls play with small shells.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

### OUTCOME OF THE UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

WHARTON BARKER, EDITOR OF "THE AMERICAN," DISSECTS MAYOR WARWICK'S REMARKS AND CHALLENGES HIM TO A FAIR, OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE MONETARY QUESTION.

### AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

AT a special meeting of the Union League, on Monday night last, addresses were made by C. Stuart Patterson, Esq., ex-Minister William Potter, William E. Lockwood, Abraham Barker and Hon. Charles F. Warwick on a resolution favoring monometallism. After Mayor Warwick's remarks all discussion was summarily ended by Chairman Pettit, who called for the "ayes" on the resolution and promptly declared it "carried," ignoring utterly the energetic protests of those who wished to vote against it. Wharton Barker has addressed to Mayor Warwick the following open letter commenting on his address:

OPEN LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1895.

HON. CHARLES F. WARWICK,  
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Your Honor: When you arose to address your fellow-members of the Union League last evening upon the money question I expected at least to listen to an address of a gentleman who had given some study to a great question that now divides the people of the world. I did not suppose you would venture to occupy the time of the gentlemen there assembled with an exhibition of gross ignorance and an empty harangue, even though couched in rhetorical language. You began by saying, "When I came here to-night I thought there were not two sides to this question, and since I have heard the arguments of those who have spoken against the resolution I am convinced of it."

THE VITAL ISSUE NOT DISCUSSED.

The question involved in the resolution was not argued at all by those who were opposed to its adoption, because they knew so great a question could not be properly presented, much less argued, in a meeting of an hour and a half. Neither Mr. Patterson nor Mr. Potter made an adequate presentation of the case from the point of view of the single-standard men, and I am quite sure

neither of them, and I know them well, is ready to rest the case upon what was said last night, for they both know the arguments and proofs presented were very vulnerable. I regret you made public your ignorance of the question upon which great bodies of men in Europe and in America, great political parties in all the great nations of the world, are divided. I am surprised you do not know (I quote Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour) that "the general consensus of scientific economic opinion has now for many years been thrown with an overwhelming balance of opinion into the scale of the double standard, and I say that on that question there is practically now a consensus of the whole economic scientific opinion which has devoted itself to the elucidation of this problem, and any man who, in the face of that opinion, now quotes any of the old tags about demand and supply making it impossible to fix a ratio between the two metals, or such doctrines as that the interference of the State fixing prices must necessarily fail—any man who now relies upon arguments of that kind to show that the double standard is an impossible expedient, does nothing else than write himself down as an individual ignorant of the latest scientific development of political economy." You, of course, know that Mr. Balfour is the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. Prof. J. Shields Nicholson and Prof. H. S. Foxwell, the most distinguished teachers of political economy in England, are advanced bimetalists, and in our own country Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Philadelphia High School, long since declared himself in favor of bimetalism. I call your attention to his address prepared for the Bimetallic Association and issued last week. You cannot fail to agree with me that Dr. Thompson is without question the leader of the American School of Economists, and the most distinguished economic teacher now living in America, and you will hardly venture to reaffirm your assumptions and declarations when you reflect upon what you said last evening, and upon your manner of address, when you compare your very crude remarks with the writings of the distinguished men I have named, and with the writings of great numbers of other men who have devoted their lives to the study of this question and those allied with it.

### AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDY.

I have no doubt you are an honest man seeking the truth, and therefore I know you will not refuse to hold your peace until you have given careful study to the greatest question that has come up for solution since the close of the Revolution. When you give this study (you must devote some weeks to it) you will be convinced, as all others have been who have done so, that bimetalism must be re-established before any prosperity can come again to the plain people—the people who make and defend nations. I trust your sense of manhood will lead you to declare your adherence to the cause of the people.

I send you copies of THE AMERICAN from the issue of April 20th to that of June 22d, and I ask you to read my editorials. When you have done so, I hope you will state where they are unfair; where they evade any part of the questions at issue; where they do not prove the contentions bimetalists make. THE AMERICAN is open to you for any statement you desire to make, and I shall be glad to debate with you the questions in detail in the columns of that journal. THE AMERICAN has a large circulation, many thousand readers, in all sections of the country, and therefore the debate I hope you will enter into with me cannot fail to attract great attention among all classes of our people, and if you sustain the contentions you make for gold-monometallism you will do your countrymen a service in showing "the fallacy" of the arguments all bimetalists make.

### SOME RESULTS OF MONOMETALLISM.

In conclusion, I want to say to you that if silver is not soon restored to its place as money and the appreciation of gold checked, no protective tariff can be made that will hold American markets for American manufacturers and operatives against the increasingly ruinous competition of the gold-standard European countries on the one hand, and the silver-using nations on the other—competition that has its origin in different causes, but which, in both cases, will lead to the same results, namely, the flooding of our markets with foreign products. The appreciation of gold has already enabled the farmers of the silver-using countries to successfully compete with our farmers for the markets of Europe. The same appreciation—raising a tariff around all silver-using countries—has excluded our manufactured articles from these markets, and now the same despised Japanese and Chinese, working under the incentive of an automatic bounty on exports, bid fair to become active competitors for our own markets.

Bimetalism and protection, an American policy, must meet



monometallism and free trade, an alien policy. The interests of the great mass of people demand the establishment and maintenance of the former policy, and the interests of the idle and money-lending classes will be supported and greatly advanced by the fastening of the latter policy upon the United States.

I shall send copies of this letter to several gentlemen who will, I hope, be led by it to make a study of the money question similar to the one I ask you to make. I ask you once more to read *THE AMERICAN'S* editorials with care, to ponder over them, and to put aside all prejudice while you are doing so.

Waiting your answer, which I hope to receive soon, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WHARTON BARKER.

### SUMMER GRAND OPERA.

#### ITS OPENING NIGHTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

AFTER several weeks of grand opera in Washington and Baltimore, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs has returned to Philadelphia, where, on the night of the 17th of June, the often heard yet always welcome "Trovatore" opened the season, with Madame Kronold-Koert, Signor Del Puente and Signor Michelena in the leading parts, the last-named taking the place of M. Guille, who was afflicted with a cold. On Tuesday, the 18th, "Faust" was given, the principal personages of the cast being Madame Van Cautereu, Signor Michelena, Signor Viviani and Miss Katherine Fleming, who took the parts respectively of Marguerite, Faust, Mephistopheles and Siebel.

"The Huguenots" found M. Guille sufficiently recovered on Wednesday to sing with his usual excellence the role of Raoul, barring a slight husbanding of his strength in the less important passages; while Madame Kronold-Koert both sang and acted the exacting part of Valentine in a manner to merit the applause accorded her. Madame Bertini-Humphreys, Signor Del Puente and Signor Viviani also well sustained their parts, and, although the choruses were rather meager, the opera was, on the whole, very satisfactorily, and its vocal portions ably, seconded by the orchestra under Mr. Hinrichs's faithful and enthusiastic direction. Thursday night brought "Mignon," with Madame Van Cautereu, Madame Bertini-Humphreys, Miss Katherine Fleming and Signor Michelena in the chief roles; and on Friday evening beheld a large audience assembled to witness Madame Kronold-Koert produce a brilliant characterization of the gypsy cigarette girl of Seville. She was well supported by Signors Michelena and Del Puente, the latter giving a very spirited rendition of the Toreador's song that he has himself done so much to make popular. In the castanet scene Madame Kronold-Koert showed particular grace and abandon, while in the finale with Don Jose (Michelena) she illustrated her own peculiar conception of the wild, wayward, capricious Carmen in a very vivid piece of acting.

"Faust" was repeated on Saturday afternoon, and the first week ended with "The Bohemian Girl" on Saturday night.

Throughout the week the orchestra was exceptionally satisfactory in its support of the vocalization; and especially the overture to "Carmen" seemed never to have been played at the Grand Opera House with more fire and *entrain* than on last Friday evening. Excellent audiences have likewise been the rule; and with "Aida" to introduce the second week, and "Romeo and Juliet," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," "The Jewess," and the novelty of a first production by Mr. Hinrichs' company of "The Barber of Seville" to follow, the present outlook for summer grand opera is very encouraging.

"Carmen" will be repeated at the Saturday matinee this week, and "Martha" will be given Saturday evening; while next week will have as one of its attractions a reproduction of Puccini's "Manon Lescant."

AMERICAN colonial art is becoming fashionable in London. A set of ten handsomely carved chairs, imported from Pennsylvania 150 years ago, were sold there recently for \$775.

### HEALTH HINTS.

THE bacillus of diphtheria is one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch long, and when fixed in the human throat it grows into a network with other bacilli produced from it, all operating together to produce a virulent poison which, when taken into the blood, causes the fatal consequences so apt to follow from the disease.

\*.\*

"Half the dyspepsia and indigestion and general debility from which so many people seem to be suffering is due to nothing in the world except a lack of exercise," said an old physician with a wise shake of his head. "Take all these department clerks, for instance. More than half of them lose from twenty to thirty days a year of government time on account of sickness due to these causes. It is not remarkable that they should, either. They get up in the morning, hurry through breakfast and rush out and get aboard a street car. When they reach their offices, instead of climbing upstairs they get in the elevator and ride up. At noon they dawdle around instead of taking a brisk walk of ten or fifteen minutes to expel the stale air they have been breathing all the morning from their lungs and cleaning them out with the fresh article. After office they are listless and worn out, or feel that way, and ride home again to eat dinner with no appetite and lie around idly till bedtime. I tell you that everybody ought to climb up three or four flights of stairs at least once a day in order to bring important muscles into play, and everybody, too, ought to take a brisk walk of at least a quarter of an hour every day, with no other object than the walk in view. They'd be more well stomachs in this vicinity if they did."

### SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

UNDEVIATING civility to those of inferior stations and courtesy to all are the emanations of a well-educated mind and finely balanced feelings.

\*.\*

Prince Dimitri Khilkov, a rich Russian nobleman, has followed Tolstoi's advice and divided his estates among the peasants, reserving only seven acres to himself, which he cultivates to support his family. He devotes his spare time to teaching the peasants.

\*.\*

Dr. Lambroso, the widely known Italian specialist on criminology, has written an interesting book on "The Female Offender," in which he says: "The female-born criminal is far more terrible than the male. She combines the worst qualities of both sexes—the woman's excessive desire for revenge, cunning, cruelty, love of dress and untruthfulness; the man's vices, fickleness, fearlessness, audacity and often muscular strength. Celso wrote in the fifteenth century: 'No possible punishments can deter woman from heaping up crime upon crime. Their perversity of mind is more fertile in new crimes than the imagination of a judge in new punishments.' Rykise said: 'Feminine criminality is more cynical, more depraved and more terrible than the criminality of the male.' 'Rarely,' says the Italian proverb, 'is a woman wicked, but when she is she surpasses the man.' Then comes Euripides with this crusher: 'The violence of the ocean waves or of devouring flames is terrible. Terrible is poverty, but woman is more terrible than all else.'"

### ELECTRICAL ELEMENTS.

I'M the toddling child at the foot of the page,  
But I sing like a wren or a linnet;  
All smile when they see me come on the stage,  
I sing—and am gone in a minute.

\*.\*

The Central Union Telephone Company leases 'phones at Shelbyville, Indiana, at \$12.00 per year for business houses, and \$8.00 for private residences.

\*.\*

Over 75 per cent. of the ocean cable routes now in operation are owned by different governments, but these routes have less than one-sixth of the total length of wire (309,636 kilometers) in operation.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, June 15, 1895.

AS a possibility it was stated in a preceding letter that the disappearance of the Chino-Japanese war cloud might be closely followed by the discovery of another "black speck" on the political horizon, and there are signs and tokens that another storm is brooding—that is to say, if some recent telegrams of foreign origin should be confirmed. Why, is asked in diplomatic circles on both sides of the channel, why have the Russians suddenly decided to prolong the line of their trans-Caspian railway to within seventy miles of Chitral; to establish a garrison of two infantry battalions (2,000 rifles), six batteries of mountain guns and eight *sotnias* (squadrons) of Cossacks at its terminus, Uru-Tube, and to send several thousand Kirghis into the Pamir Valley with orders to stay there permanently? What does this evolution mean? Is it a threat to British India? Is it merely a precautionary measure, in view of anticipated future complications, as we might say, "in case of fire"?

## RUSSIA STILL MOVES ONWARD.

Vastly exercised are the *quidnuncs* over this new departure, which, after all, is the logical consequence of the Anglo-Russian convention relative to the boundaries of the two empires in Central Asia, where, for long years, England has manoeuvred for the creation of a neutral zone, a "buffer State," so as to avoid the danger of contact with Russian Turkestan, where the Russian outposts are steadily advancing southward. Many were the intrigues, enormous the tricks employed by Britannia to attain this result, and it required all the ability of the diplomatists of St. Petersburg, and likewise an exemplary patience, to defeat the combination without an open conflict. In 1887 England, alarmed by her rival's so-called *encroachments*, and feeling that a crisis was approaching, had decided upon a rupture by some military explosion in Afghanistan or by some hostile action in the Persian Gulf, and her journalists were instructed to threaten an immediate declaration of war should the Russians presume to occupy Khiva and Merv. But the Russians *did* occupy Merv and Khiva and England *did not* declare war, and so tacitly confessed her inability not only to oppose that occupation, but also to oppose Russian action in the direction of Herat. This was an undoubted check, but, as a species of ostensible compensation, she agreed, resignedly, to another arrangement which in reality gives to Russia the command of the Anglo-Indian frontier, but by which she is left free to intrigue in Afghanistan, where she hopes to assure a preponderating influence. How far this game may succeed depends very much upon financial considerations, an argument always potent among Asiatics. But there is reason to believe that all the official and social caresses lavished in London upon the Afghan heir apparent, Nasrullah Khan, will not modify the political sentiments of the Emir, who does not conceal his preference for the protectorate of his northern to that offered to him by his southern neighbors; he stands between the hammer and the anvil and will elect for the former.

Meanwhile, and in spite of all pacific diplomatic protestations to the contrary, the situation along the Anglo-Indian frontier is fraught with dangers of a collision between the rivals for Asian hegemony: the extreme Russian outposts are now at but sixteen miles distance from that Chitral region which a British force has recently occupied with great difficulty, and although it has considerable value, strategically, holding as it does, the main route from Kashmyr and Peshawur, its two most important passes can be easily forced, whereas their defense will necessitate a very great outlay of money for the construction of a series of forts and a line of communication with the British base of operations, besides the establishment of a strong garrison which will weaken the line of defense in the Punjab. These considerations being of great weight, it is quite possible that her Majesty's government may, finally, decide to abandon its new conquest (?) and withdraw its

troops to the more southern valleys. The Russians, on the contrary, so soon as their railway is completed, can move forward into this debatable ground, whenever so minded; their troops can be concentrated rapidly from various stations in Turkestan, whereas the British, forced to defend many points of its frontier, can only put into line its European contingent of some 40,000 men with about 200,000 sepoy—more or less reliable—in all, an army of less than 300,000 soldiers with which to resist foreign invasion and keep in order a population of 300,000,000 souls.

That this collision need be expected immediately is doubtful, but that it may happen at any moment is certain, and that within a shorter period of time than is generally supposed. Granting that Russia be sincerely pacific, the shock is inevitable; her government cannot resist, indefinitely, that fatal impulsion of the central populations of Asia towards Hindostan. Nothing could stop Tcherniaieff and Skobelev, and if Skobelev had not been poisoned—in whose interest is yet a mystery—his Cossacks would have occupied Herat years ago.

## INDIA A MENACE TO ENGLAND.

Russia's progress, in Central Asia, from the Caspian to the Himalaya, since 1875, is phenomenal and without precedent, and it is impossible that she can resist, during another quarter of a century, the full development of her national aspirations, especially now that the supremacy of England shows symptoms of decay. More still, the moral effect of this progress upon the natives of India is enormous; they had been educated to the belief that Britannia was invincible; that her word was law everywhere; that no dog dare open his mouth against her orders; that Russia would go no further than she gave leave, and the pretended creation of another "buffer" State to check French encroachments in Indo-China contributed to maintain this legend. But the sudden appearance of Russian legions along the frontier gave food for reflection and for very uncomplimentary comments in the Hindoo press which are not at all to the taste of India's present rulers. The press is a potent factor in Hindostan, and grievously mistaken are those who fancy that its populations, though, from a religious standpoint, "bound in error's chains," are kept in ignorance of the outer world's acts and words. Where the average of newspapers is *one* for every *one thousand* inhabitants public opinion is well posted on passing events, and in India is powerful, especially when it is grafted upon questions of religious faith.

The Brahmins and the Sikhs feel outraged by the eating of beef, and the 50,000,000 of Indian Mussulmans, particularly discontented with their treatment by the British administration, will not, probably, fail to profit by the announcement that those whom they look upon as persecutors have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Join to this the furore taken by affairs in Arabia, in China, in Armenia and also in Egypt, and one is authorized to suppose that perhaps England, *if so requested*, may consent to treat less cavalierly her international engagements.

## ALLIANCE OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

But will she be *so requested*? Here is the *hic*, the unknown quantity, and those who counted upon Monday's interpellation in the French Chamber for some clue towards a solution, have been disappointed. Mighty was the flourish of trumpets preliminary to that interpellation; all the oppositionists snorted Ha! ha! like so many war horses scenting the battle from afar and discounting victory, and every seat in the Palais Bourbon's galleries was filled by some anxious inquirer. The Speaker's bell rang, an ominous silence pervaded everywhere, and then arose the doughty Millerand flanked, by his coadjutor, Rouannet—*arcades ambo*. I should say Socialists, but the appellations are synonymous. Why, asked Millerand, why has France been subjected to humiliation? why have our vessels been sent to Kiel to hail the triumph of our enemy and oppressor? (N. B.—The orator and his colleagues belonging to a school which scoffs at



patriotism, and maintaining that no such things as frontiers ought to exist, teaches that all men are brothers, especially in the distribution among themselves of other people's property, the indignation of Messrs. M. R. & Co. seems illogical and in contradiction with their political platform.) M. M.'s next question was more to the point: Where was the necessity of interference in the Chino-Japanese question, by which the French are not in any way interested, and by so doing, why did you co-operate with Germany? After this, in his own opinion, "poser" M. M., sat down, amidst a storm of applause from the opposition benches, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs rose to reply, in a repetition of his preceding speech before the Senate, that France—this with a rolling of *r's* to make it energetic—goes to Kiel, as other nations go there, in answer to a civil invitation, which to decline would have been discourteous and might have been unfavorably interpreted at St. Petersburg, and she went into the Chino-Japanese matter because requested so to do by her *ally*, Russia, quite independent of Germany. French colors had not been lowered, no concessions had been made to our enemies, etc. To M. Hanotaux, succeeded M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, who, repeating the declarations of his Minister of Foreign Affairs and insisting more strongly still upon the "*alliance*," terminated with: "I have done what I conceived to be my duty; in like circumstances I shall again so act; and I have no other explanations to make to the Chamber." This in reply to questions put by two former Ministers of Foreign Affairs: "What does Russia give to France in exchange for her co-operation?" The debate was then closed by a *vote of approval* of the ministerial policy, which gives a new lease of life to the Cabinet, but which must not be considered as a *vote of confidence*. Three-fourths of the deputies, having been visited by a gleam of common sense, took in the fact that to upset a Ministry after it had announced officially that the desired alliance had been formally concluded, would be tantamount to its denunciation, and therefore elected to suspend hostilities until after the Kiel business, an indefinite respite prophesied by the opposition, to mean a fortnight or three weeks' time; by the Ministerials, until next November, and between this and then no one knows what may or may not happen.

## GUESSING OVER POSSIBILITIES.

This question receives no light from the parliamentary pow-wow. Certainly M. Ribot's assertions concerning a written alliance are important, and not being contradicted either officially or indirectly by the Russians, their veracity may be assumed, yet nothing being divulged of the programme nor of the stipulations, nor of the reciprocal obligations of the high contracting parties, it is difficult to speculate on probabilities, or, rather possibilities. The St. Petersburg newspapers, even those most favorable to France, declare that Russia has guaranteed the French against German aggression, but will not stir in her cause *in re* Egypt or Alsace-Lorraine. This may or may not be the case, but probably Russia's interference is on the cards in the matter of Egypt, provided she has some interest to interfere. Such is not apparently the opinion of the British press, which jumps to the conclusion that "the moment is propitious for the reopening of the Eastern question. And should Russia seek to reward France, on the banks of the Nile, for the services received from her in the far East, where would be England's allies?" (*vide the Globe*). It might have been prudent to reflect upon possible consequences before England separated herself from the concert of the great powers. Now she must abide by them. Z.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- CIVIC CHRISTIANITY. By William Prall, S.T.D., Ph.D., Rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich. Pp. 209. New York: Thomas Whittaker.
- A SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION OF THE MONEY QUESTION. By ARTHUR KITSON. Pp. 418. 50 cents. Boston: Arena Publishing Co.
- ONE MAN'S THESIS. By JOHN OWEN COIT. Pp. 36. San Francisco: The Bancroft Co.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, June 15, 1895.

PARLIAMENT reassembled last Monday after one of the most uneventful recesses of recent years; before its rising speculation had been at fever heat as to what would be the policy to be declared by the government in the ensuing days: would they yield to the unfavorable circumstances which beset it, and go to the country just on the eve of the holidays? or would they simply announce in the customary manner the time of their intended dissolution—which would in the natural order of things be about next August, and thus be allowed to continue office till then to mark time. Both of these opinions have not been justified by events: the government let Whitsuntide week pass away silently, and they resumed their seats in the House of Commons last Monday without having given the slightest sign that they were resolved to end the existence which for them is such a farce, and which has become so monotonous for the country at large. This fact has destroyed any interest which the tactics of the Ministry has hitherto excited. Knowing as the public does know that the government's being hangs on the faltering support of two or three sections, to whom liberal promises have been made with absolutely no fulfillment, and what is worse, with no chance of fulfillment—knowing the disaffection that exists in consequence of this treatment—knowing that the majority of the Liberals has fallen so low as to create in circles that were once favorably predisposed a positive aversion, the public feels that the debates, the resolutions, and the measures of the government are backed up by such impotency as to almost make it an insult to the electors of this country that they should cling any longer to office.

## ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS.

If the party were united and the members of it dwell in concord the case would be different, despite the appalling narrowness of the majority. But the Irishmen and the temperance men who, in the beginning, trotted contentedly after the political carrots dangled in front of their noses by that ingenious statesman, Sir William Harcourt, have now begun to realize their position. Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellites, has demanded an early day for the consideration and disposal of the Irish Land bill, and the supporters of the Local Veto bill are commencing to become clamorous. Fortune has been exceedingly unkind to both these sections; in the case of the former, if they stick to the government and get the bill through the House of Commons, most certainly will it be thrown out by the House of Lords, and if they break with the government and help to eject them, then their labors of the past twelve months will be wasted, while their prospects will be more dismal than ever. In the case of the latter, if they do manage to force their irresolute chiefs to put the Local Veto bill to the test of a vote of the House of Commons, they will certainly suffer defeat through the opposition of the brewer interest, while to revolt would, as with the Irishmen, mean the wasting of much energy and the scattering of many hopes. It is not surprising that the reassembling of Parliament without any declaration on the part of the government as to what will be the course they intend to attempt to take, and without giving any hint as to a date when they will dissolve, has occasioned no interest. People have resigned themselves to fate much in the same way as the government have evidently done, and are quite willing to await placidly the dissolution that may come in a few days, or may come in the beginning of August. With the full knowledge that the Ministry must go out this year, it has become a matter of serene indifference to the public at what exact date it does go out. Yet Sir William Harcourt treats the matter in his characteristically jocular fashion. Pursuing his policy of "unmasterly activity"—as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has wittily described it—he declared last Thursday when proposing to take over all the time for the rest of the session for government business that he intended to pass into law the measures he had in hand before Parliament

rose for the autumn recess. If the time occupied in so doing were long then Parliament would rise late; if short, Parliament would rise early. Of course, this means the introduction of the closure into debate; still this announcement, which would at this time last year have evoked much warmth of feeling from the other side of the House, was received with quiescence. Sir William Harcourt's words have no weight now because his party has no power, and beyond the fact that electors are naturally anxious to know when they may expect to have to record their votes again, its moves are treated with indifference.

#### THE QUESTION OF BIMETALLISM.

The monometallic agitation here, to which I have alluded in my previous letters, has had results which cannot fail to be favorable to bimetallism. The proportions which the question has assumed have caused much more discussion on the monetary situation than has ever been known before in London. And this is helped considerably by the fact that the controversy is for the first time to be conducted here under well-known conditions, and with well-defined limits. However this may end for the bimetalists, it is having one end which all view with contentment, and that is that the subject is fast becoming a popular question. To whatever extent of opposition bimetalists by their activity may have roused up their opponents, it must be remembered that that opposition is likely to crumble away under the flood of education which the controversy will pour over the country. The campaign will now be held with the opposing bands in sight of each other, all side issues will be brushed aside, and it is certain that with whatever remarkable vigor and energy bimetalists may have fought their case here during the last two years, they will now strive all the more strenuously for the goal now well within their sight. As a proof of that, I may mention that it is intended to present to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a counter-memorial to that lately presented by the monometallists. Its actual terms are not yet known, but I understand that much stress will be laid upon the fact that England is powerless to stop international bimetallism should the other powers agree to adopt it. Such a union of nations, even although England were omitted, would include the most powerful governments of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and the effect on prices would be practically the same as if England were party to the agreement. This argument may open the eyes of those here who foolishly imagine that England holds the key of the situation. It is true that her opinions and actions would be of great weight, but with fresh worlds being opened up to traders and producers in Asia, and with thus incomparably larger demands for silver than before, it is evident that England is not so necessary as it was. And supposing that the blind prejudice of the banking classes here should prevent England from joining in a union which would prove so profitable to her, but which she could in no way stop, the result would be that, for some length of time, she would be precluded from having a voice in arrangements that would affect her narrowly. It may be said, on the other hand, that such arrangements are never likely to be made without her concurrence; but the belief is expressed here that were one power to take the lead and get the other powers to come to that international agreement, which is, of course, the first essential of the question, that England could safely be neglected. It will be curious to see how this element, which will be so novel to Londoners, will be received when the memorial is presented. This memorial will be signed by some of the most influential members of the trading, producing and banking classes, thus contrasting to a remarkable degree with the preponderating number of goldbugs whose names appeared on the list of those who signed the monometallist memorial. The far-reaching interests of the Empire will be represented, and not the narrow and selfish interests of bankers with large gold holdings.

#### BALFOUR AS A BIMETALLIST.

Much stir was caused here a few days ago by the rumor that

Mr. Balfour intended to make bimetallism part of the Conservative programme, should they come to power at the next general election. That such a rumor should be current is only natural when one considers what a strong partisan Mr. Balfour is of bimetallism, and the leading position he is likely to hold in the next Conservative administration. Putting these two facts together it seems very likely that a prominent Minister's strong partiality for an important question might lead to its being discussed and settled under the auspices of the party he belongs to. But it is unwise, to speak mildly, to attribute to Mr. Balfour any such foolishness as to dogmatize at this early stage on the programme of his party. Bimetallists may rest assured that it is not at this juncture that Mr. Balfour will make any pronouncement on the subject, although I have it on the soundest authority that he would as leader of the Conservatives favor any well-ordered investigation of the currency question, with a view to its ultimate settlement. There, however, as far as he is concerned, the matter may rest for the present. Mr. Balfour is not the only one to be considered in this connection. With such an undecided gentleman as Mr. Goschen to deal with, it is improbable that the next Conservative Cabinet will be unanimous on the subject. Mr. Goschen's influence as the future Chancellor of the Exchequer is as great as is his inability to make up his mind on the question. Although favorable to bimetallism, in the main he cannot detach from his line of reasoning the prejudice which his connection with a large banking concern has bred. "Special interests" have far greater weight with him than have the claims of the vast trading and producing industries of the United Kingdom. Deplorable as this may be, the inevitable consequences of this disposition of Mr. Goschen can be easily foreseen. It will raise up great obstacles to the Conservatives, making it a party question. In any case, the Bimetallic League has always preserved strict neutrality in politics; if it had not been that the Gladstonians made it a party question, Sir H. Meysey-Thompson's motion in the House of Commons, in 1893, which had for its object the reassembling of the Brussels Conference, would have been carried; and, if the present government had as a party declared against Mr. Everett's motion in February last, the motion would have been lost. It is from such lessons as these that bimetalists learn how little is to be gained by throwing in their lot with any one party; it is rather by uniting politicians of every shade of opinion in the strong faith of bimetallism that they can hope to carry out their policy. And it is the firm intention of bimetalists at the next general election to support with their votes any candidate, no matter of what political tendency, provided he in his turn will support bimetallism. Thus divested of all political garb, the bimetallic vote in the constituencies would seem to be able to turn the scale, and consequently candidates will be all the more eager to obtain the support of those who will practically hold the balance of power.

G. W.

#### TRAVELERS' TERSE TALES.

Spectators looking at the "happy family" of a menagerie have often wondered if the ovine member ever laid down inside of the lion. The *Glasgow Times* answers:

The owner of a menagerie in Berlin, which included a "happy family," consisting of a lion, a tiger, a wolf and a sheep, was asked one day in confidence how long these animals had lived together. "About nine months," he replied, "except the sheep, which has to be renewed occasionally."

\*.\*

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, while in Thibet, was invited out to tea, and learned the art of tea making as practiced in that country. This is the method:

For six persons, boil a teacupful of tea in three pints of water for ten minutes, with a heaping dessertspoonful of soda; put the infusion into the churn, with one pound of butter and a small tablespoonful of salt. Churn until the combination is as thick as cream. Mrs. Bishop adds that Thibetans prize butter for its age—forty, fifty, or even sixty years old!



## OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## HONEST MONEY AND HONEST MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: I had the privilege of listening to a part of the elaborate essays on "honest" money and "honest" men which were delivered with such prearranged force at the meeting of the Union League last night, and so had the somewhat melancholy satisfaction of witnessing the limitations of free thought, and free speech, as interpreted by the present leaders of that historical and honorable body.

The cool effrontery with which dishonesty and counterfeiting is charged against all who in any degree dare to differ from the thoughts expressed in the resolutions acted upon, and the pathetic cry for help to down a "craze," which was so eloquently alleged was dead or dying, carried a conviction to my mind that the "craze" only lurked in the brains of the hysterical few who assume to know all there is to be known of the duty of American citizens, and whose ideas of man's fitness for an honorable place on earth is measured by his ability to obtain from some dealer in money credits a standing before the community of "honest" men. The demagogic challenge issued by his Honor the Mayor for an argument which he knew would not be furnished at that time (but which is accessible to all who seek the truth), may be quite worthy of Mr. Charles F. Warwick, professional politician, but is entirely unworthy the Mayor of a great city like Philadelphia before an audience of Union League members, for it shows a willingness to pander to and create class prejudices, and, from the manner and language used, shows him to be capable of using his official position as a pedestal from which to hurl anathemas at those unfortunate citizens who dare to think for themselves without first consulting the directors of the Union League or the office-holding servants of the people. Away with such childishness! Let our hitherto acknowledged leaders know that by assuming to be the only good, only honest and intelligent people of our land, they have taken themselves out of the procession and outlawed their usefulness as leaders of the plain but genuinely honest people.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. LORIMER.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1895.

## AMONG THE PREACHERS.

JUST as I am, without one plea,  
But that thy blood was shed for me,  
And that thou bidst me come to thee,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, though tossed about  
With many a conflict, many a doubt,  
Fightings within and fears without,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, thy love unknown,  
Has broken every barrier down;  
Now to be thine, yea, thine alone,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

\*\*

A lady was arrested at Clapham, England, for singing discordantly and responding more loudly than others at an Episcopal service.

\*\*

The Bishop of Liverpool has ordered the dissolution of the Guild of the Holy Name, an association which instructs children to pray to the Virgin, saying, "Hail, Mary! \* \* \* May Holy Mary and all the saints pray for me!"

\*\*

According to rotation, Liverpool will be called upon to entertain the British Wesleyan conference during the summer of 1896, and preliminary communications have already been considered by the circuits in many cities, with a view to a formal invitation being given. The conference has not met in Liverpool since 1880.

The Baptist Home Mission Society reports a discouraging state of finances. The year, which began with a debt of \$101,456, closed March 31st, with a deficit of \$108,799.

\*\*

The Russian-Greek church is about to begin a forward movement in Japan, the only country outside of Russia where that church conducts missionary operations.

\*\*

Two Chicago clergymen, the Rev. Herman F. Hegner and the Rev. D. S. Kennedy, have been appointed garbage-box inspectors in that city. They have taken their appointment seriously, and are putting a great deal of ethical impulse into their work.

\*\*

The Baptists of Oceano, Cal., use for baptismal purposes a natural lake of tepid water near the town. There may be virtue in baptism through the ice, but it would seem like flying in the face of Providence not to take advantage of such a comfortable natural baptismal font.

\*\*

When the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the religious editor, was a college boy, he was known among his associates as "Parvus Ager" (Little Field), from the fact that he was the youngest of the family of famous brothers. Dr. Field has been for forty years the editor of the New York *Evangelist*.

\*\*

When shall we bear in mind this plain truth that the future perfection of the saints is not a translation from one state or disposition of the soul into another diverse from the former, but the carrying out, and, as it were, the blossom and the fruitage of one and the same principle of spiritual life, which, through their whole career on earth, has been growing with an even strength, putting itself forth in the beginnings and promise of perfection, reaching upward with steadfast aspiration after perfect holiness.—*Cardinal Manning*.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

LAMP posts are let for advertising purposes by the Shoreditch Vestry in London, and the money received is used to support a technical school.

\*\*

Cockroaches are never willingly slain by Chinamen. They consider them sacred insects and think it portends ill-luck to step on them. As they never make any effort to exterminate them, the Chinese quarters are usually overrun with these pests.

\*\*

Dr. Hubbard writes that as a result of the cutting down of forests climate becomes hotter in summer and colder in winter. The experience of the Mississippi Valley is showing the truth of the assertion, but its importance is seldom learned until too late.

\*\*

Pierre Zaccone, the writer of feuilletons, who died in Paris recently, had a prolific pen for the composition of those newspaper romances. He began early in life (about 1840) to write them for a sou a line, and poured them forth at increasing prices with such facility that if they were all gathered together in book form they would make a wagon load. Zaccone was seventy-eight years old.

\*\*

Excellent judgment is required in taking glove measures, for hands vary wonderfully in both form and compressibility. The wishes with respect to fit also vary and must be studied with great care if one desires to become a popular glove salesman. Careful practice built on a knowledge of leathers and the structure of gloves will enable an intelligent person to become quite expert, even at this delicate business. The measure is taken around the hand on the knuckles, or at their upper edge. Then it is the length that is the modifying feature. A long hand will take up more than a short hand of the same girth. There are, however, classifications of gloves, the shorter form being called "cadets." If the customer desires to try the glove on in the store, after you are sure of having selected the proper size, take your time in working the glove on, as, if the correct size has been selected, a good fit is assured.

## NOTES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

THE *Jewish Tidings* has suspended publication.

If earnestness of purpose and indomitable pluck amount to anything the *Journal* will surely win.

Willis J. Abbott is now a member of the editorial staff of the *Chronicle*, Chicago's new Democratic daily.

Over 7,000 manuscripts have been received by the *Youths' Companion* in answer to its prize offer of last October.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Northwestern* is taking hold rapidly among the people of that section. Its illustrations are among its most attractive features.

The *American Journal of Education* is published monthly, at St. Louis, Mo. It ought to be in the hands of every school teacher and of their pupils, too, for that matter.

Max Pemberton, the author of "The Impregnable City," is thirty-one years old. He is reviewer for the *London Chronicle*, *Illustrated London News*, *Sketch* and other newspapers.

The Rev. Nicholas P. Tilman, editor of the *Literary World*, has been appointed to the new Chair of Sociology at the Unitarian School at Meadville, Pa. He will retain his editorship.

The Ligonier (Ind.) *Leader*, edited by Mr. E. G. Thompson, has just published a handsome souvenir edition in honor of its sixteenth anniversary. In point of artistic and literary merit the *Leader* is a creditable representative of that little Hoosier city.

The Provo City (Utah) *Enquirer* tells its readers that the Salt Lake *Herald* "is fast becoming a convert to silver," and in the same breath adds the question, "Can it also remain a cuckoo organ?" Editor-Manager Graham is cruel in the use of his snickersnee.

In reading his final proof of an article for *Harper's Weekly* on the consolidation of city libraries, Lawrence Hutton found to his amazement a glowing sentence descriptive of "Mr. Lenox's vest button." He had no recollection of having praised any portion of Mr. Lenox's garments, and on sending for his copy found that the original read: "Mr. Lenox's vast bequest." In its recent number the *Bookman* had a portrait of Ibsen, which bore as its legend "The Master," but the compositor, apparently with an eye to the hand mirror into which Ibsen is gazing, very nearly sent the picture to press described as "The Masher."

The Ogden (Utah) *Standard* has a plain way of dealing with overinquisitive and impertinent meddlers with its business and personal interests. A few of its contemporaries, jealous of its success in a town that has been notorious among journalists for years as "a newspaper graveyard," after vainly trying to fight the *Standard* on local and other issues, sailed off on another tack. They "wanted to know" "who puts up the money for the Ogden *Standard*?" Editor Glassman promptly met the innuendo and told the *quidnuncs* that it was none of their business. At the same time he pointed to the increased size of the *Standard*, the multiplicity of its paying advertisements, the steady and phenomenal growth of its wide circle of subscribers as material and strongly apparent evidences of where the dollars come from that support the *Standard*. Having, as he says, "the wind of success"

## Wanamaker's

## HAMMOCKS

Were invented for use in hot places. Philadelphia is a hot place. Hence, Hammocks.

Woven Hammocks, complete with spreaders and pillow, 95c to \$3.75. Mexican Hammocks, 50c to \$1. The sumptuous Mexican Hammocks start at \$5 and run to \$50.

Basement.

## LINEN SHOES

For men, women and children—a positive novelty.

The men's are of natural flax drilling, finished plain or with natural calfskin. Price \$3.50.

The women's are of four sorts of material—natural flax and partridge mixed drilling and cotton canvas in brown and dark blue. High cut, \$4; low cut, \$3.

The girls' and children's are low cut and are \$1.25 for sizes 8 to 10½ and \$1.50 for sizes 11 to 2.

These Shoes are dainty, stylish, novel and very comfortable for Summer use. Easily cleaned by an inexpensive liquid. It is our impression that you cannot buy them elsewhere in this city.

Ours—the only absolutely complete shoe stock.

Market Street.

## BICYCLES.

This store is a battlefield. It has but little glamour or glory and no gore. But the battles go on.

The battles of the books and of the sewing machines illustrate the war we wage for the principle that all things shall be sold strictly as merchandise—that you purchase only concrete things and do not pay for a costly lot of sham system in addition.

So with Bicycles. We keep a stock of first-class wheels, equal to any other best, but the prices are *unequal*, because far cheaper.

The issue is plain. You only pay for the Bicycle here. If you want to play store go elsewhere and pay more.

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at his back, he "feels as independent as a porker on ice." The *Standard*, let us add, fully deserves the success which it has achieved. As an afternoon daily it is *facile princeps* among its rivals.

\*.\*

The San Francisco *Post* tells a humorous story of a firm in that city which furnishes stereotyped reading matter for some country papers. It recently wrote to one of its customers requesting that a half dozen or so columns of boiler plate furnished about a year before, be returned in accordance with agreement, as the metal was needed for recasting. In reply an all-round genius who acted in the capacity of proprietor, editor-in-chief, managing editor, cutter of bait for the President, city editor, reporter, business manager, compositor, devil and pressman, replied: "I will send you metal as soon as it is worn out. I have only had it about a year, and good type metal ought to last a good deal longer than that, especially as I don't use it all every week. One week I run 'A Slick Hotel Beat,' 'Hindoo Proverbs,' 'The Immortality of Jokes,' and 'Hints for the Farmer.' The next week I use 'Domestic Happenings,' though they are getting pretty old now; 'Coast News Itemized,' 'Money in the Banks,' and that column on 'Common Medicines.' I will order some new stuff as soon as this is worn out."

#### CHIPS FOR CAPITALISTS.

GEORGIA estimates her fruit crop, this year, at \$3,000,000.

\*.\*

Nebraska's crop of beet sugar is unprecedentedly large and fine this year.

\*.\*

A canary seed trust has been formed in Mark Lane, to control the price in England.

\*.\*

A cablegram states that 1,939 estates are to be sold at auction by the State Bank of Russia, which has foreclosed the mortgages. They nearly all belong to nobles who are hopelessly insolvent, in a few cases, through a succession of bad harvests, but generally through extravagance and neglect.

\*.\*

It is said that there are indications of a turning of the tide of immigration backward from the West to the South. Several parties of farmers from Western States, and from Canada, have lately been touring through Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States prospecting for homes for themselves and for others in the regions from which they came.

\*.\*

The fares now usually charged on tramways within Paris for transport over the whole or part of a line are 30 centimes (6 cents) for first-class and 15 centimes (3 cents) for second-class passengers. First-class passengers secure places in the interior or upon the lower platform of the car and are entitled to "correspondence." Second-class passengers ride on the imperial, and must pay first-class fares in order to benefit by "correspondence."

\*.\*

While building part of the new Siberian Railway, which has recently been extended from St. Petersburg to Omsk, a distance of 2,200 miles, the men had often to carry their food with them, and sometimes had to be lowered in baskets in order to prepare the track. In draining a bog sixty miles wide, both engineers and men had for some time to live in huts built on piles, which could be approached only in boats. Mosquitos were so plentiful that the workmen had to wear masks, of which 4,000 were brought for the purpose.

\*.\*

Gold was found in the western part of Oklahoma a few weeks ago, and a rush for the new gold fields has set in which is said to entirely eclipse the recent wild scramble for the Kickapoo lands. The town of Arapahoe was almost deserted in a day, and the farmers and cowboys have deserted their farms and ranches for many miles around and joined the merchants in the rush for the diggings. Couriers returning to Guthrie report the finding of gold in paying quantities to be a fact. The finds have mostly been in the hill country fifteen miles southwest of Arapahoe, in the mid-western portion of the Territory.

#### NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

"I LOVE you with a love that burns,"  
He cried. Then said Maria:  
"Is it a love that will get up  
Each morn and light the fire?"

\*.\*

Tom—If you had the privilege of kissing a pretty girl on the right or left cheek, which would you do?

Dick—It would be hard to make a choice, but between the two I should probably find a way out of the dilemma.

\*.\*

Downton—Here comes Binkers. He's got a new baby and he'll talk us to death.

Upton—Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new dog. Let's introduce them to each other, and leave them to their fate.

\*.\*

Hoax—I was trying to think of a man's name to-day and couldn't. Then all of a sudden a shower came up and reminded me.

Joax—Well, what had that to do with it?

Hoax—Everything. His name was MacIntosh.

\*.\*

A Westchester County editor appeals to his subscribers in this unique way:

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\*.\*

Tramcar Driver—Me and my off horse has been working for the company for twelve years now.

Passenger—That so? The company must think a great deal of you both?

"Well, I dunno. Last week the two of us were taken sick, and they got a doctor for the horse and docked me. Get up there now, Betsy!"—*London Tid-Bits*.

#### Men's Shirts

Our reputation—fairly earned—for perfectly made, faultlessly fitting Shirts is not confined to this city alone, as the constant receipt of orders from all parts of the country amply attests. Our famous grades of White Shirts are: "The Wonder," at 50 cents; "The Favorite," at 75 cents; "The Standard," at \$1.00, and "The Custom-Made," at \$1.25. All most carefully made in our own workrooms. The Custom Department executes orders promptly and in the highest style of the art.

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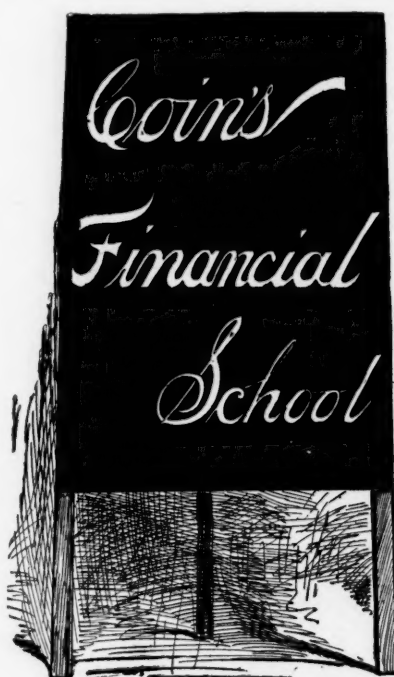
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